New Nouveau Brunswick
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Labour Market Information Monthly

March 2010 Edition *Issue 3 Volume 7*

DEATHS [1]

Life expectancy at birth in Canada reached 80.7 years for the three-year period between 2005 and 2007, up from the average of 80.5 between 2004 and 2006, and 78.4 a decade earlier between 1995 and 1997. Gains during the past decade were stronger among men. Their life expectancy at birth rose by 2.9 years to 78.3 in 2005-2007, while among women it increased by 1.8 years to 83.0. The gap between the sexes has been closing for several years.

Life expectancy among seniors at the age of 65 has also been on an upward trend for several years. On average, a 65-year-old man could expect to live an additional 18.1 years in 2005-2007, an increase of 2.0 years from the previous decade. A 65-year-old woman could expect to live an additional 21.3 years, up by 1.3 years. Gains in life expectancy among seniors during the past decade have accounted for about 70% of the increase in life expectancy at birth.

This Month

- Deaths
- Key Labour Force Statistics
- The Industry Report

Provincially, life expectancy at birth in British Columbia was 81.2 years in 2005-2007, highest among the provinces, followed by Ontario at 81.0 years. Life expectancy at birth in Quebec was at the national average. In the remaining provinces and territories, life expectancy at birth was below the national average. The lowest life expectancy was in the three territories combined (75.8 years).

Largest increase in deaths in 14 years

The number of deaths registered in Canada in 2007 recorded its largest increase since 1993, continuing a long-term upward trend resulting from a growing and aging population. In 2007, 235,217 people died in Canada, up 7,138 or 3.1% from 2006. Both male and female deaths rose, but the increase was slightly larger among women, 3.2% compared with 3.1% for men.

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Notes to readers:

- **Life expectancy** is the average number of years of life remaining at birth or at another age. It is expressed as an average for a three-year period and is based on three-year age-specific mortality rates.
- **Age-specific death rate** is the number of deaths in a particular age group during a given year per 1,000 population in the same age group as of July 1 of the same year.
- **Crude death rate** is the number of deaths during a given year per 1,000 population as of July 1 of the same year.
- **Age-standardized death rate** removes the effects of differences in the age structure of populations among areas and over time. This rate is calculated using the 1991 population of Canada as standard population.

[1] From Statistics Canada (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/dai-quo/index-eng.htm), *The Daily*, February 23, 2010.

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Infant mortality rate up slightly in 2007

The infant mortality rate rose from 5.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006 to 5.1 in 2007. In general, the infant mortality rate has been declining since 1982, when the rate was at 9.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Among boys, the infant mortality rate increased from 5.4 in 2006 to 5.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007. Among girls, the rate went up from 4.6 to 4.7 during the same period.

Crude death rate up, standardized rate unchanged

The crude death rate in Canada rose from 7.0 deaths per 1,000 population in 2006 to 7.1 in 2007. However, when differences in age structure of the population were taken into account, the age-standardized death rate remained unchanged. In 2007, Nunavut had the highest standardized death rate in Canada, followed by the other two territories. The lowest standardized rate occurred in British Columbia, followed by Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.

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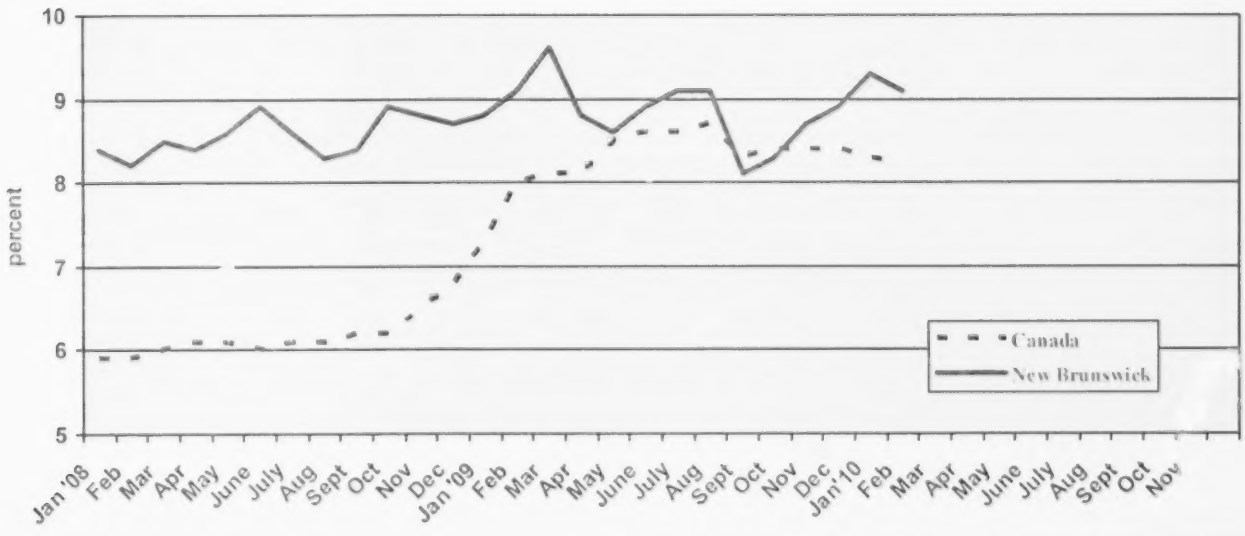
KEY LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK (Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey)

New Brunswick	YTD	February '10	January '10	February'09
Labour Force	402,200	402,600	401,700	402,000
Employed	365,200	365,900	364,500	365,600
Unemployed	37,000	36,700	37,200	36,400
Unemployment Rate	9.2%	9.1%	9.3%	9.1%
Participation Rate	64.6%	64.6%	64.5%	64.8%
Employment Rate	58.6%	58.7%	58.5%	58.9%

CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK

In February, Canada's unemployment rate was 8.2%, 0.1 of a percentage point lower than last month but 0.2 of a percentage point higher than the same time last year. New Brunswick's rate of 9.1% was 0.2 of a percentage point lower than last month but unchanged over the same time last year, when it also stood at 9.1%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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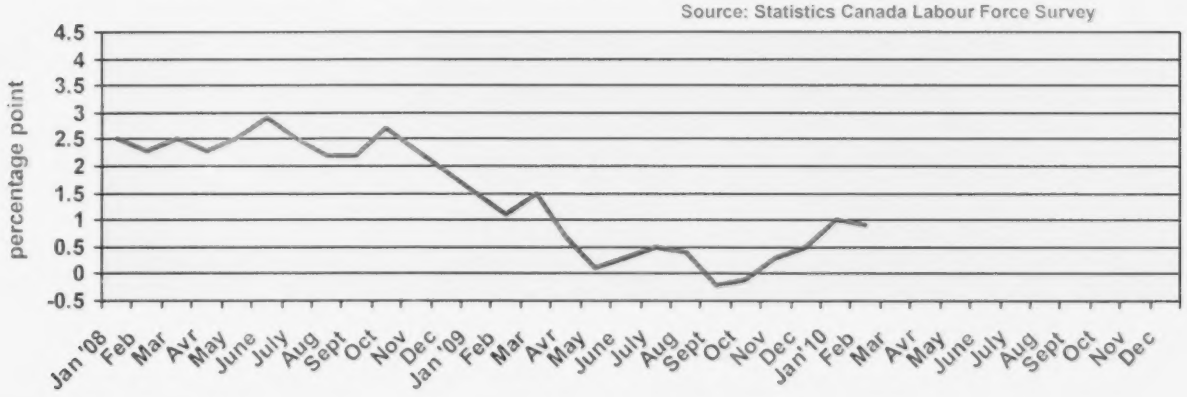
CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK (continued)

The gap between the national and provincial rates was 0.9 of a percentage point in February.

DIFFERENCE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA

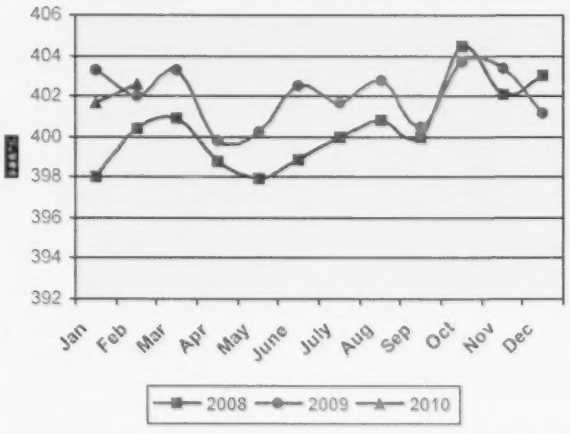
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey



THE LABOUR FORCE

New Brunswick's labour force stood at 402,600 in February. This represented an increase of 900 over last month, and an increase of 600 over the same time last year.

THE SIZE OF THE LABOUR FORCE



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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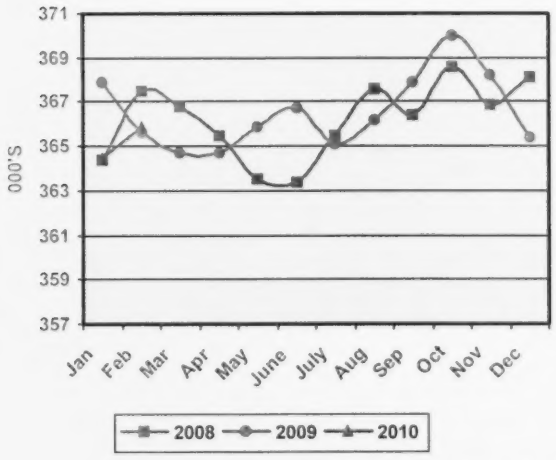
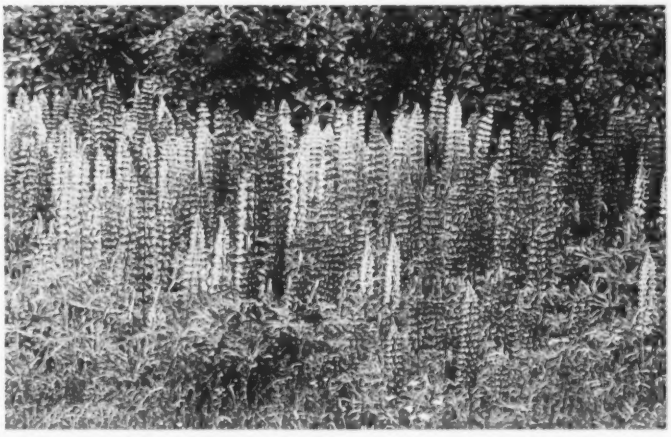
EMPLOYMENT

There were 365,900 people working in February. This was 1,400 more than last month and 300 more when compared to the same period last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK



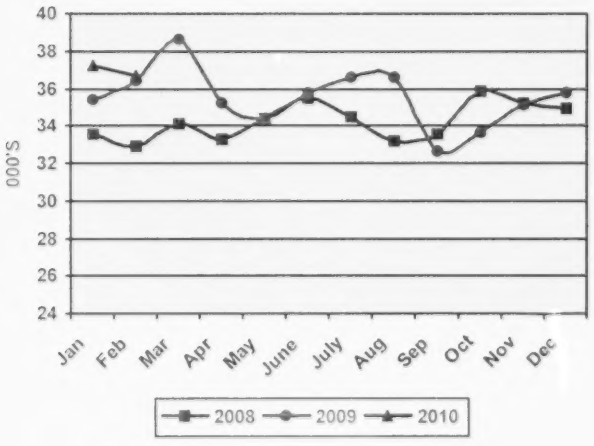
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey



UNEMPLOYMENT

There were 36,700 people unemployed and seeking work in February. This is 500 less people than what was recorded last month but is 300 more compared to the same period last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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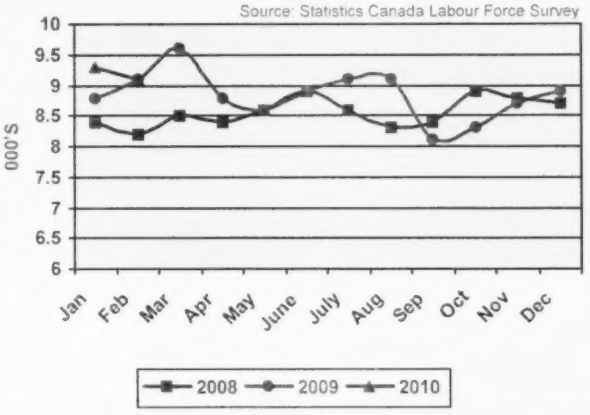
THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

New Brunswick's unemployment rate of 9.1% in February was 0.2 of a percentage point lower than last month and was unchanged over the same time last year.

Statistics Canada reports labour force statistics for the economic regions as three month moving averages of actual (not seasonally adjusted) data.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN NEW BRUNSWICK



February'10	Economic Regions				
	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Central	Northwest
Labour Force	71,700	109,300	93,000	75,000	41,500
Employment	60,200	101,100	84,900	69,300	37,200
Unemployment	11,500	8,200	8,100	5,700	4,300
Unemployment Rate	16.0%	7.5%	8.7%	7.6%	10.4%
Participation Rate	53.2%	64.6%	64.5%	70.2%	60.9%

Economic Regions	YTD		February'10		February'09	
	Emp.	UR	Emp.	UR	Emp.	UR
Northeast	61,200	15.6%	60,200	16.0%	58,500	18.1%
Southeast	102,000	7.0%	101,100	7.5%	103,500	7.2%
Southwest	85,400	8.6%	84,900	8.7%	89,100	6.2%
Central	68,900	7.4%	69,300	7.6%	65,000	7.0%
Northwest	37,900	10.2%	37,200	10.4%	38,800	10.8%

On a year-over-year basis (February 2010 compared to February 2009), employment increased in the Central (+4,300) and Northeast (+1,700) economic regions while employment decreased in the Southwest (-4,200); Southeast (-2,400) and Northwest (-1,600) regions.

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THE INDUSTRY REPORT

Employment growth on a year-over-year basis was strongest in the following sectors*:

Other Services (21.9%) - In February of 2010, there were approximately 17,800 people employed in this sector. This was 2,100 fewer people than in April of 2006 (the record high for this sector). This is the seventh consecutive month where the monthly employment level recorded was higher than or tied with the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in only eight of those months (but all eight happened in the last 10 months, suggesting this sector has turned the corner to a more positive trajectory). So far this year (using year-to-date figures) employment is 17.7% higher than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (only two months into the year).

Information, culture and recreation (19.6%) - In February of 2010, there were approximately 12,800 people employed in this sector. This was 2,300 fewer people than in September of 1999 (the record high for this sector). This is the ninth consecutive month where the monthly employment level recorded was stronger than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in only 12 of those months (but nine have happened in the last nine months, suggesting that this sector has turned the corner to a more positive trajectory). So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 19.2% higher than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (only two months into the year).

Manufacturing (6.5%) – In February of 2010, there were approximately 34,600 people employed in this sector. This was 9,000 fewer people than in January of 2004 (the record high for this sector). This is only the third consecutive month where the monthly employment level recorded was stronger than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in only seven of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 6.3% higher than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (only two months into the year).

*Includes the top three growth sectors and all sectors that posted a 10% or greater (year-over-year) increase in employment.

***Employment was weaker on a year-over-year basis in the following sectors**:*

Utilities (-23.1%) – In February of 2010, there were approximately 4,000 people employed in this sector. There are 1,400 fewer people employed in this sector then there were in November of 2008 (the record high for this sector). This is the eleventh consecutive month in a row where the monthly employment level recorded was weaker than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in 13 of those months (all coming in the first thirteen months of this period). So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 18.3% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (only two months into the year).

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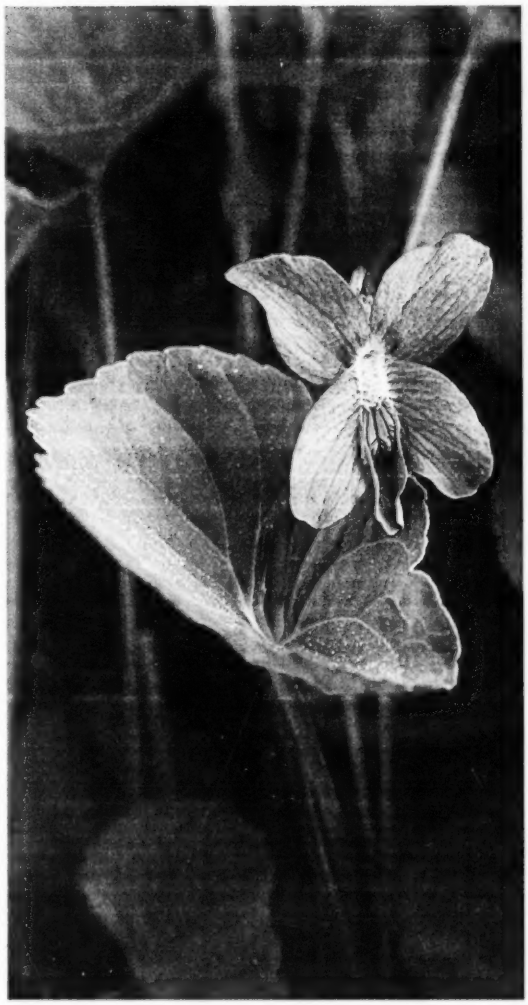
THE INDUSTRY REPORT (continued)

Agriculture (-12.3%) – In February of 2010, there were approximately 6,400 people employed in this sector. This was 2,400 fewer people than in September of 1992 (the record high for this sector).This is only the third consecutive month where the monthly employment level recorded was weaker than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in 16 of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 14.1% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (only two months into the year).

Public Administration (-11.4%) – In February of 2010, there were approximately 24,800 people employed in this sector. This is 3,800 fewer people than in April of 2009 (the record high for this sector).This is only the fifth consecutive month where the monthly employment level recorded was weaker than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in 19 of those months (all coming in the first nineteen months of this period). So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 8.4% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (only two months into the year).

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (-10.9%) – In February of 2010, there were approximately 15,600 people employed in this sector. This is 3,100 fewer people than in March of 2008 (the record high for this sector). This is only the fifth consecutive month in a row that this sector has experienced a year-over-year decline in employment. Over the last 24 months this sector has recorded year-over-year employment gains 12 times. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 14.1% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (only two months into the year).

** Includes the bottom three growth sectors and all sectors that posted a 10% or greater (year-over-year) decrease in employment



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